handloom clusters in an inclusive, holistic, sustainable and self-reliant manner. The scheme envisages organizing the Self Help Groups, developing their production capabilities and linking them to the market for their improved earnings.

Textile parks in different cities

†1197. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish 25 textile parks in the different cities of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities where these parks are going to be established;

(c) whether there being a large number of wearers in Nagpur and also Nagpur being a centre of textile industry, the textile park will be established in Nagpur very soon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Industry Associations/Groups of Entrepreneurs are the main promoters of Textile Park. To facilitate development of infrastructure for setting up of textile units, Government of India provides assistance @ 40% of the project cost of common infrastructure and facilities' subject to the limit of Rs. 40 crore. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, 30 Textiles Park projects were approved. Locations of these projects are– Mahboob Nagar, Ananthpur, Pochampally and Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Ahmedabad, Surat (3 projects), Kutch, Kheda and Sanand in Gujarat, Ichalkaranji (3 projects), Baramati, Tarapur and Wada in Maharashtra, Perundurai, Cuddalore, Palladam, Komarapalayam, Karur and Maduri in Tamil Nadu, Kishangarh (2 projects), Pali and Hasteda in Rajasthan, Dodaballapur in Karnataka, Dhaula (Barnala) in Punjab and Kolkata in West Bengal.

(c) and (d) During the Tenth Five Year Plan, no proposal was received from any Industry Association/Group of Entrepreneurs to set up Textiles Park in Nagpur. Gevernment is not averse to consider any proposal to develop Textiles Park in Nagpur-region.

Production and export of cloth

1198. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production of cloth in various textiles units such as handloom, powerloom, synthetic yarn, readymade garments and hosiery item manufactured in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of export of cloth by all textiles units made during this period, year-wise; and

(c) the necessary steps taken by Government to boost export of cloth and garments manufactured in these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) The cloth is produced by mill handloom, powerloom and hosiery

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

sector of the country. The sector-wise and fibre-wise details of cloth production during last 3 years are at Statement-I (*See* below). Production data in respect of garment industry is not available because it is in decentralized sector. The State-wise details of cloth production is available only in the case of mill sector (organized sector), where as production by handloom, powerloom and hosiery sectors is in the unorganized sector and hence their State-wise cloth production details are not available. The State-wise details of cloth produced by mill sector including exclusive weaviug units for the last 3 years is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The overall textiles and clothing exports during last 3 years, year-wise is at Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) Government has been taking a number of steps to modernize the textiles and garment industry to boost export of cloth and garments. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as follows:-

(i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textiles sector under the automatic route.

(ii) The Government has de-reserved readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.

(iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.

(iv) A new "Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks" has been formulated by merging "Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports" and the "Textiles Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme", in order to expand the production base of the textiles and garment sector.

(v) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given the option of excise exemption.

(vi) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investment and to make our textiles product competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.

(vii) The Duty-free import of 21 items of trimmings and embellishment items is allowed to garment exporters. This can be upto 3% of their actual export performance during the previous year.

(viii) For the speedy modernisation of the textiles processing sector, Government has introduced, *w.e.f.* 20.4.2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

(ix) The National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT) and the Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/ programmes at various places in the country to meet the skilled manpower requirement of the textiles industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

(x) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

Statement-I

Production of cloth in different sectors

(Mn. Sq. Mm.)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (P)
MILL SECTOR			
Cotton	1072	1192	1305
Blended	243	252	330
100% Non Cotton	211	212	111
TOTAL:	1526	1656	1746
HANDLOOM SECTOR			
Cotton	4792	5236	5717
Blended	146	145	98
100% Non Cotton	784	727	720
TOTAL:	5722	6108	6535
DECENTRALISED POWERLOOM SECTOR			
Cotton	7361	8821	9634
Blended	4526	4632	5025
100% Non Cotton	16438	17173	18245
TOTAL:	28325	30626	32904
DECENTRALISED HOSIERY SECTOR			
Cotton	7430	8624	9569
Blended	1117	1269	1428
100% Non Cotton	565	525	507
TOTAL:	9112	10418	11504
ALL SECTORS			
Cotton	20655	23873	26225
Blended	6032	6298	6881
100% Non Cotton	17998	18637	19583
TOTAL:	44685	48808	52689
Khadi, Wool & Silk	693	769	769
GRAND TOTAL:	45378	49577	53458

P = Provisional

Statement-II

State-wise production of cloth by mill sector (including exclusive weaving mills)

(Mn.Sq.Mtr.)

Sl. No.	State Name	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	Gujarat	468.94	516.4	540.39
2	Karnataka	3.78	4.8	4.49
3	Kerala	2.79	2.8	2.79
4	Haryana	44.35	40.9	63.02
5	Madhya Pradesh	41.17	40.2	60.58
6	Maharashtra	393.3	401.3	291.89
7	Punjab	146.47	173.1	209.25
8	Rajasthan	111.61	113.2	174.77
9	Tamil Nadu	104.09	119.7	127.9
10	Uttar Pradesh	28.96	28.9	25.17
11	West Bengal	3.43	4.2	4.17
12	Pondicherry	28.76	22.9	21.99
13	Himachal Pradesh	34.11	34.1	59.75
14	Dadra Nagar Haveli	114.05	153.3	159.53
	TOTAL:	1525.81	1655.75	1745.69

Statement-III

The over all textiles and clothing exports during last 3 years

(US $ Million)

Sl. No.	Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (P)
(i)	Ready made Garments	6024.52	7752.44	8075.57
(ii)	Cotton Textiles	3544.16	4493.20	5485.04
(iii)	Wool & Woollen Textiles	417.09	473.91	445.49
(iv)	Manmade Textiles	2050.73	2000.08	2361.17
(v)	Silk	594.56	691.83	689.61
	TOTAL:	12631.06	15411.46	17056.88

P = Provisional